CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, April 10, 1823. (Number 45

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER, CONSISTING OF

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M at the Town House.

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec.

ALSO.

Pew No. 11 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 13. 41 tdos

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the subscriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy; and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as is hereafter brought to his Mills, shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dust* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *tenth*, as heretofore.

JOHN ELLIS.

Ellis' Mills, March 19, 1823.

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, black and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Buckspreed, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17

N. B. Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so. One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bignall who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J. P.

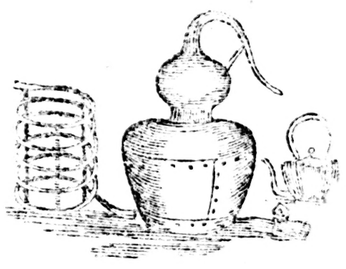
Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY

Cook, Birdsall & Co.

March 20 2

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS

Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43 4m.

Healthy Situations.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms, several eligible building Lots—high, healthy and convenient to never failing Springs of excellent water—nearer the business part of the town than any vacant Lots possessing such important advantages—A plat may be seen by applying at Dr H Robinson's Shop.

The Lots may be laid off of any size to suit purchasers, from one to ten acres—Lumber will be furnished for improvements upon better terms than can be obtained in the vicinity BENJ. ROBINSON

Fayetteville, March 27. 43 3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) April 1st, 1823.

A
Walter Avery
Mr. A B.
Isham Allen
Lewis Avery
Mrs. Niscia Allen, 2
Ira Ames
Joseph Austin

B
Michael Burnham, 2
Duncan Black
Laughlan Bethune
Joseph Buie
Duncan Blue
Mrs. Ann A. Bayard
John Birklow
James Beggs
Nathaniel Bunn
McKenzy Banks
Mary Brown
Susan L. Byrn

C
John J. Clark, 2
Duncan Colquehoun
Robert Carver
Mrs. Flora R. Campbell
Andrew Clark
Alfred Chives
Anthony Cobb
Toney Cant
Miss Mary Ann Chapman
Norman Cameron
Peter Conley
Benj. Chapman
Harry Carver
David Cain

D
Delitha Daughtry
Mrs Ann Dew
John W. Downing
James Denton

E
Henry Elliott
Charles Elems
Noah Edwards
S Van. Ren Eggleston
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons
Jesse Eddy, 3

F
James Fulton, 2
Thomas Fisher

G
Hiram Galpin
Harvey Goodrich
William Grice

H
Philemon Hodges, 2
James Hadley
Jonas H. H. Holland
John Hair
Mr. Hill
Zebulon L Hunt

I & J
Mrs. Ann Ingraham
Daniel M. Johnson
Ebenezer S. Jones
Robert Johnson, sen.
Thomas Jones
George Jones
Isaac Jessup
Amos Jayman
Mr. Johnson
Neill Johnson

K
James Kennedy
Mrs. Barbara King
Joseph King
Jeremiah Kelly
Daniel Kyle

L
John Lumsden
Sumner Leonard
John Larkin
Buckly Lanier
Edwin Latimer
Ammon Langdon
Thomas O. Larkin

M
Frederic Moore
Miss Elizabeth Murphy
Miss Mary Morris
John Murchison, Mercht.
Thomas Medley
Duncan Murroe
Roderick Morrison
Geo. W. Morris
W. B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 2
Daniel Murdoch
John Munroe

Mc
John McNish
Nicholas McIntyre
John McDaniel
Miss Effy McLean
Hugh McEachern
Hector McKenzie
Malcom McKay
Hector McAllister
John McDonald
Malcom McNeill
John McMillan, Esq.
Neill McNeill 2
Peter McIntosh
Catharine McMillan
Catharine McQuaig
Kenneth McKenzie
Malcom McAlpin
Archibald McKay
Daniel McCormick
Miss Nelly MacRae
Michael MacRae
Duncan McLean
McRae & Shepherd
Neill McKethen, 3

N
Alex. Newsom
James Newberry, 2
Robert Norman

O
Allen O. Quin

P
Skinken Plummer
John Pettyford
Samuel Pearce
Joel Prince, 2

R
David Ruth
John Ray
Daniel K. Rhodes
Hardy Royals
Miss Sarah J. Robinson
Wm Russell, Jun. 2
F. Randall
Stephen Royal
Archibald Ray

S
Morris Smith
David Smith
David D. Salmon, 2
Joseph B. Spencer, 2
John Styman
William S. Smith
Capt. Joseph Sumpkins
Daniel Stewart
Daniel Sinclair
William Sagathy, 2
James Stevens
John Spore
Daniel Smith

T
Margaret Taylor
Joseph Thompson
Terry, Robinson & Co.
Phinehas Turner

W
Robert Whitehead
Ira Warner
Nathan Williamson, 2
John Wallace
Wm Woodruff
Stephen Walker
L F. Williams
Joshua Wynn
Stephen Wood. 2
Elijah Windham
W Warden, 6

John MacRae, P. M.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assor ment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

☞ **The Subscriber** intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment. and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan 23. 1823. 34tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

March Term 1823.

ORDERED. That the election of Coroner, and laying a County Tax for 1823 be postponed until the Saturday of the next Probate Court, to be held on the first Friday after the first Monday in April next at the Court House in Fayetteville—a Majority of the Acting Justices being necessary, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN ARMSTRONG Clk.

March 13, 1823. 41 5w.

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps constantly of his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is a free colored man, and some person a few days past stole his Pocket Book, containing his papers of freedom, signed by *John Taylor*, Clerk of the court of Orange county—should any colored person attempt to pass under the said papers, the public are hereby cautioned and warned to have them immediately arrested as impostors.

Macklin Revels.

March. 22. 43-3t.

Blanks of Various Kinds,

For Sale at this Office.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20. 1823. 42 tf

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,

Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob, and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10. 1823. 41 3m

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE EAST WING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to P. T. TABER.

Miss Bingham's School

MISS Bingham is thankful for the liberal encouragement which she has received since she has been keeping a private school. She informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she continues to receive scholars and instructs them in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Antronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting & Needlework. Her qualifications as a Teacher being well known: having Taught six years in this town, (besides a long time at the North)—her unremitted attentions, as well to the *youngest*, as the oldest pupils, make her confident that their improvement will be equal to the expectations of the scholar's friends

Her Terms continue to be the same as formerly, viz from three to 7. dollars per quarter, with the addition of a small tax of 25 Cents for Fire Wood, Water, &c.

Fayetteville, April 2. 1823.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED. That in future this Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same

From the Minutes

JOHN ARMSTONG Clk

March 12 4 3m

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD. Clk.

42:3m.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN Attachment was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs *Randolph W. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES. c.s.c c.

March 20 42:7w.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton. and formerly the property of Robert Raiford. Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

Houses to Rent.

A Dwelling House and Store, at the corner of Exchange square, foot of Hay-Mount

A new dwelling house on Mumford street, with a good garden attached to it.

A comfortable Brick tenement on North street, with a large Lot, Stables, &c.

A small, but comfortable house, on Ramsay street, formerly occupied by Thomas Moore, Brass founder—And

A very desirable residence on the Court House square.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

FOREIGN.

The following is the speech of Prince de Talleyrand, delivered on the occasion of the Chamber of Peers taking into consideration the project of the address to be presented in answer to the King's speech:

"My Lords—Sixteen years have elapsed this day, since invited by him who then ruled the world, to state my opininon relative to the contest about to be engaged in with the people of Spain, I had the misfortune to excite his displeasure by unfolding futurity to his view; by disclosing to him all the dangers which would spring up on all sides during an attack not less unjust than rash and presumptuous. Disgrace was the reward of my sincerity. The regulations of destiny are extraordinary; after so many years I am again called upon to renew the same efforts, to urge the same counsels to our legetimate Sovereign

"The Speech from the Throne has caused the last hopes of all the friends of peace nearly to vanish. It threatens Spain; and my duty obliges me to say that it seems to me alarming to France. At all events war has not yet broken forth. Peers of France, one mement remains, one moment is left to you, to save the King, to save your country from the risk of so dangerous an enterprise; hasten then to make use of it—to fulfil the most sacred of duties, to undeceive the King, apposed as he is with respect to the wishes of France, the wants of his people, his own peculiar interest, and not less than with regard to the state of Spain which is now represented to him as enfeebled by intestine dissensions.

"The wish of France—it is almost superfluous to say it—the wish of all France is for peace. Sated with the glory of arms, she flattered herself, that under the government of her King, she should be enabled to recruit, during the leisure of peace, the strength wasted in a war of thirty years. All the parties of this vast empire, composed as they are of many various interests are unanimous on this question. Lille thinks as Strasburg, Lyons as Bordeaux, Marseilles as Grenoble. The most furious party spirit cannot deny this truth.

"And how could it be otherwise? Has not the merchant of Bordeaux and of Marseilles, in this case, the same interest as the manufacturer of Lyons and of Rouen? Is not the one threatened with having all the treasures which he intrusts to the sea snatched from him? Does not the other see the moment approaching when his manufactories must close, which have hitherto formed the source of his glory and of the prosperity of his country? Shall I speak of that part of the population, which derives its support from daily labour?

"Each individual belonging to this class already knows by the reduction of a part of his labour, that in future he will receive only a portion of those earnings which are necessary for the support of his family, and that he may from day to day, be deprived of the last resource Can you suppose My Lords, that agriculture will be more fortunate—that it will escape the dangers which threaten commerce and industry? In our perfected system of society all classes are united in one chain of general welfare. The embarrassments of the mercantile will be felt by the class of cultivators, and our agriculture too will find a loss in the members who will go to destruction in the desolate plains of the peninsula.

"O that the powerful of the earth could count up the suffrages of this dreadful moment! On our side is an united people; on the other—what shall I say?—are some individual interests, who struggle to make a restoration, concurred in by all for the general benefit of society, subservient to their own private advantage. Those self-same chivalrous sentiments which in 1789 attracted the hearts of the generous, and seduced the imagination of the enthusiastic, yet could not preserve the legitimate Monarchy, may again destroy it in 1823, notwithstanding France wants to preserve its legitimate Monarchy. My Lords, the question of war is not as some have been pleased to say, a question of dynasty, it is a question of party alone. The interests of Royalty are not at stake; no, but the interests of a party, steady to its old hatred, fixed in its old prejudices, and which is less eager to maintain than to re-conquer—it is a retaliation which some seek to take on the height of the Pyrenees.

"And what are the motives urged to induce France; France so happy, so tranquil, so prosperous, to expose herself to the risk of a war against Spain? Of what has France to complain? All is reduced to this simple proposition—the Spanish Charter is full of imperfections.

"I agree in that proposition, it is full of imperfections. But when have neighboring nations received the authority of exacting from an independent people the reformation of their political laws? If this theory be admitted, what becomes of the independence of nations? What extraordinary reformers what wonderful Lycurguses will not 100,000 soldiers form, especially when 100,000 are ready to follow their track? Where is he would be deceived by this political Quixotism? Is it thought that the secret of this new crusade will long continue a mystery in the eyes of the people of all countries? No, no. my Lords, Spain has conquered freedom for herself; Spain is no longer overrun by priviledged individuals; she affords a spectacle intolerable to pride; it cannot be tolerable, and what is to be the event? In Spain what was ineffectually attempted in France, is to be attempted viz: a counter revolution.

"I am well aware that the invisible movers in this grand conspiracy against the liberties of the people, are not sostupid as to aspire to any success by the sole efforts of their partizans; what then is in reality the support on which they rest their last hopes? They do not know it; they would shudder if they were required to state it truly. My Lords, that support, without which they are nothing, is the support of foreigners. Let it not be said that the hypothesis is a chimera; this parricidal wish has been avowed in the papers of the day, those cheerless echoes of the passions which agitate the surface of our native land.

"But what is the pay of the foreigner, on whom they will be compelled to place their last reliance? What is he to receive for his co-operation in these monstrous transactions? Who will pay his armies, who will provision them? Assuredly it cannot be unfortunate Spain—she has no treasure, she has scarcely enough to supply her own subsistence—she is rich in courage alone.

"Prudence forbids my entering into more ample developements of war with Spain, our intelligence and reflection will supply the deficiency. But I have said enough to shew that it was my duty to appear in this tribune. It belonged to me, who am old—who respect France—who am devoted to the King and his family—to me who have taken so prominent a part in the events of the double restoration—who by my efforts, and I venture to say it, by my successes, have placed all my glory and my responsibility in the renewal of the union between France and the House of Bourbon; to prevent as far as in me lay the work of wisdom and justice, from being compromised by rash and foolish passions.

"The King is deceived, my Lords; it is our duty to undeceive him.

"He is told that his people wish for war; his people desire peace.

"He is told that the honor of his crown is compromised by his not revenging the insults offered to Ferdinand. His ancestor Louis XIV. did not revenge insults far more flagrant; and yet in a question of dignity Louis XIV. is a model not to be despised. The happiness of France is the glory of Louis XVIII. and he is worthy of enjoying it.

"He is told that Spain, a prey to anarchy, is dangerous to France. Let facts answer for themselves. Is it true that anarchical doctrines have made an alarming progress in France? On the contrary, has not power made rapid conquests among us since the revolution of Spain?

"Let us not be afraid, my Lords, to present the truth to our King; he never rejects it, and it is in this confidence that I support the amendment which has just been proposed to you by the Baron de Barante. May the majority of this Chamber be induced by their fidelity to the King and the Chamber, to sanction it by their votes!

"My Lords, I will say only one word more and it is to ask you whether no one has any doubt with respect to the secret wishes of Ferdinand VII. I permit myself a personal opinion on this point; I ground it on past events but too well known to me.—Assuredly the King of Spain was never more completely deprived of all liberty, than during the seven years of his captivity at Valencia; and I appeal to some of my noble colleagues to recal to their recollections that at that painful period neither honorable names nor their touching devotedness could inspire that monarch with sufficient confidence to remove from his mind the impression, that the attempt which they were willing to make for his deliverance was nothing but an act of temerity of which he would be the victim; and my personal relations with King Ferdinand have authorized me to believe, that these refusals arose from a noble confidence in the fidelity of his subjects, to whose courage and attachment he wished to owe his liberation. His last observation notwithstanding the difference of the times, affords you many opportunities for comparison."

From the New York American, March 29.

MEXICO.

The latest advices from Mexico confirm the intelligence that Victoria Santa Anna, and Echavarri had united in opposition to the Imperial Chief whose power seems likely to be as brief as his sway has been capricious and despotic. A Congress is soon to be called to denounce him, preparatory to which the following declaration was published in a Vera Cruz Journal, about the middle of last month:

False, criminal, inhuman and ungrateful conduct of Iturbide.

"This capricious and ambitious man is a bad calculator, and practices only cunning instead of ability, in the plan of the three guarantees. Deceit and expediency, direct all his steps, instead of the public welfare. Nor are his measures to ensnare people successful. Instead of elevating himself, by following the true roads which policy prescribes. he is only attentive to aggrandize himself; the nobility, military and other rich citizens, he endeavours to make his tools and minions, with empty promises to reward them with the sacred patrimony of the national property, which he unfortunately has in his hands—But what is most iniquitous, he re-established the *Bloody Inquisition*, which on the slightest suspicion incarcerates all without distinction, who remain afterwards lost to the world, no one daring to investigate his innocence or his fate. They are arrested and imprisoned with ease and despatch, to satisfy this imperious and grasping man.

"The deputies and officers of No. 4, were arrested by his orders without the least formality or even accusation and several others who had retired to their homes. Among the number whom he imprisoned, was the Adjutant Major Don Luis Maldonado only because he had accepted that office from Sr. Bravo, who since fled from Mexico in company with Gen. Guerrero, and some other chiefs. What dishonourable faith! What iniquity! Look at our country, reduced to the brink of poverty and despair, by the sanguinary and lawless man who calls himself the *well-beloved Emperor!* Shall we endure this? No! let us all unite and shake off a yoke which we have too long borne to our shame, and once again become free; in becoming free, we become great, wealthy and happy; a state to which we never can hope to arrive until the altars of despotism are utterly and for ever destroyed."

DOMESTIC.

Washington, March 31, 1823.

This part of the country was visited, during six or eight hours of Saturday night and yesterday morning, and, more or less, during the whole of yesterday, with a storm of wind, snow, rain, and hail, seldom equalled in violence at any period of the year. The equinox having passed, and such fine weather intervening, we were comforting ourselves with the idea, that we had escaped its usual tempestuous accompaniments. But we were egregiously mistaken; and coming upon us suddenly, during a season of the brightest and most delightful spring weather, the sleety storm was the more unpleasant and unwelcome. Uncomfortable, however, as was the contrast with us, we here, in the interior, suffered nothing more than a little inconvenience. which sinks into insignificance when compared with the disasters probably experienced by thousands of our fellow-citizens, in lives perhaps, as well as property, on the borders and the bosom of the ocean. Such gales are generally more furious on the coast; and that this storm prevailed there also, we are led to believe, from its duration here, and from the direction whence it came, which was, most of the time, some degrees east of north. The storm had not subsided when our paper was put to press last evening, and, at 3 o'clock, when this article was written, the hail was still rattling against our windows, and the snow descending as thickly as we ever saw it in January.—*Nat. Int.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post March 31.

Disastrous Snow-Storm. Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, commenced, and continued through the whole of the day and the greater part of last night with unabated violence, the most furious snow storm that has been experienced in this quarter for more than twenty years The tide rose to an uncommon height, and the wind at E. N. E. blew a gale, causing the most alarming apprehensions for the fate of vessels of all descriptions, either at sea or on the coast, in our rivers and harbors, or even at our wharves. The roofs of the houses are loaded with snow, which is continually sliding off, in large bodies, to the foot walks, in some instances carrying with it the gutters and the wood work attached to them. Several chimnies and a number of trees and fences in the vicinty of the city were blown down.

Such was the violence of the storm, that Mr. Dodd, who is employed to transport the Southern Mail across the North River, found it impossible for his boat to reach Jersey City in safety, and that, with the Northern Mail, which goes on the west side of the river to Albany, remained at the Post Office in this city until this morning. The damage at Jersey City to the wharves and the Steam Boat Ferry House, may be estimated at $1000.

We have received no account of the damage done in Long Island Sound. A sloop arrived this morning from New Haven, the captain of which informs that he passed a number of vessels at tempting to beat up, but were obliged to put about and he presumes made safe harbors.

Capt. Vanderbilt, of the steam boat Bellona, informs us, that, on his passage from New Brunswick this morning, he counted fifty seven sail of small craft ashore, between the mouth of the Kills and Amboy, the greater proportion if them high and dry.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 4.

A Horrid Act.—The wife of a Capt. Hall, one child, and two servants, were desperately *poisoned* in King and Queen county, on the 17th of January, but by whom, and with what material, is still a secret.

The cook was getting the breakfast for the family when she was suddenly seized with a vomiting. However, Mrs. Hall not apprehending any harm, went forward and finished the cookery; and when done, she gave a piece of bread to a little negro who was minding an infant in the cradle, and also a piece to her oldest child, about two years old; and then sat down to breakfast herself. She then gave her child a cup of coffee, and a in very short time all three were sick and vomiting. This filled Mrs. Hall with the utmost horror, believing that they must all die before any person or relief could be obtained. The little child, about two years old, died in the evening—but the rest obtained assistance and were saved. From the best information, the cook had received no sustenance that morning except a small portion of water. The little negro at the cradle had only eaten a small piece of bread; the white child had had a piece of bread, and a cup of coffee; and Mrs Hall had but just begun her breakfast; and it had a similar effect on each of them. But the child who died had certainly received the greatest proportion; inasmuch as its mother eager to serve her little prattler innocently poured in the dreaudful poison. What is still more remarkable is, that a hen eating some of the vomit quickly died. Two days after, a neighbor visited the family, accompanied by her faithful dog. The dog finding some of the bread that had been cast out of doors, ate of it, was taken sick, returned home, seized with vomiting, and died the same day. Three hens and two turkeys ate of the dog's vomit, and died. But there is another circumstance, perhaps more remarkable than any of the rest. The hens were thrown over the fence, and 8 or 10 days after were found by a sow, belonging to a Mrs. Smith. The sow ate one, was taken with vomiting returned to her bed, and lay in stupor for some days; However strange these things may appear to some. they are too well known to be doubted in the neighborhood where they all took place, and are well known by the writer. There have various been conjectures as to the wretch who committed this enormity; but he is known only to the Ruler of the Universe.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1823.

Dillon Jordan, John McIver and E. W. Wilkins, Esq'rs. were elected, on Monday last, by the Board of Commissioners, Auctioneers for the Town of Fayetteville the present year.

Col. Archibald McNeill and John Culpeper, Esq. are candidates to represent this district, composed of the counties of Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Moore, and Cumberland, in the eighteenth Congress.

We are authorized to state, that JOHN LONG, jun. Esq. having entirely recovered his health, will be a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the eighteenth Congress.—*W. Car.*

We are authorized to announce H. W. CONNOR, Esq. as a candidate to represent the district composed of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, in the eighteenth Congress.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The conduct of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to make a survey of the town, has for a few days past been a subject of general and unqualified animadversion. It is incomprehensible, how men of so much general solidity of judgment, as mark some of those who compose that body, should so for have forgotten their own dignity as to countenance, or sanction proceedings that wear such strong marks of selfish, personal and vindictive caprice, and which afford an instance of arrogant usurpation of power, as repugnant to our civil and political institutions, as it is to common sense and justice.

The act of Assembly under which they hold their appointment, is very plain and simple. The preamble explains the reason of their appointment, and the first part of the 3d. section points out that part of their duty, which they have transcended, viz. "that the said commissioners shall cause an exact survey to be made of said town," &c. What town? I answer, the town of Fayetteville as surveyed by commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1783, for that purpose, and who performed their duty, as is proven by a subsequent act of the Legislature, in 1784, when the report of the said commissioners was ratified and their survey established by law, as the boundaries of the town. But, say our present commissioners, the plat of the town under that survey is lost & we have no data to begin upon under the old survey—we can therefore fix the boundaries where we think proper, and can enlarge or diminish them at pleasure, as the Legislature have not said that we should not do so. The fallacious absurdity of such reasoning is made manifest when the public are informed that one of the corner stones planted by the commissioners under the act of 1783, with their names inscribed thereon, is now standing near Council Hall, a monument to check the consciences of those who pay so little respect to the feelings, or to the rights & privileges of their fellow-citizens.—Besides this *relic*, we have boundaries established by 39 years reputation, and it is also plain to every intelligent reader, that the act of 1821, specifies the powers and duties of the present Commissioners, as respects boundaries; when those specified duties are performed, their powers cease. It may be considered as a power of attorney, under which no power can be exercised, but what is expressly given.—Did any man ever hear of a power of attorney, in which it was said that the attorney should not exercise more power than was therein granted him? Suppose, for instance, a man had lands in the counties of Wake and Chatham, and he should give another a power of attorney to sell his lands in Wake, would the other have authority to sell his lands in Chatham? Or could he, without absurdity, say, "'tis true, you have not expressly authorised me to sell the lands in Chatham; but as you had lands there, and did not say that I *should not*, I thought I might as well sell those lands as the other." CIVIS.

Trade of North Carolina.—As we can see no reason why goods of all kinds, and West India produce in particular, cannot be purchased as cheap in our own seaports as at other places, we recommend to our merchants the consideration of the policy of giving to our trade that direction; and we have little doubt, if the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington display a proper degree of liberality in the purchase of produce from the country, that the trade of a large portion of the state will ultimately be brought to those places. In some measure to assist in effecting this revolution in our trade, and thereby enrich our cities and advance the respectability of the state, it is our intention to commence with the next number of our paper to publish the prices current at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, and Petersburg. A fair state of the markets being thus presented to view, the advantages of our own will be more readily perceived.—*Hillsboro' Rec.*

Tobacco—Good tobacco commands a respectable price in our market. It has been sold recently for twelve dollars. The general price, however, is from three to ten dollars. Farmers who study their interest, should raise less of this article, and pay more attention to quality. *Pet. Rep.*

Lithgow's case.—The trial of A. Lithgow for embezzling the funds of the Farmers' Bank in Virginia, has been again brought forward, and after several fruitless attempts to empannel a jury, the indictments were all set aside but two, the venue of which were changed, and the prisoner allowed to bail upon them for $2000 the forfeiture of which sum will probably terminate the affair. *N. Y. American.*

Wilmington, April 5.

ANOTHER MARTYR.

Commodore Porter's Squadron.—Captain Green, of the brig Leo, from St. Johns, (Porto Rico) informs us, that Com. Porter's squadron arrived off that harbor on the 13th March, and immediately sent in two of his vessels for supplies. On the 14th, the Fox, on entering the harbor, *was fired upon from the moro, and Lieutenant* WILLIAM H. COCKE *was killed instantaneously by a cannon ball.* He was buried at Porto Rico with military honors. The Fox, with the other two schooners, sailed on the 16th, to rejoin the commodore.

We also understand, from Capt. Green, that the brig Lawrence, Green, of Wilmington, (Delaware) from Laguira for Philadelphia, which had been captured and sent into Porto Rico by a Spanish privateer, had been cleared. The cargo was condemned. The captain had appealed, and was waiting the issue.

The Leo, while lying at Porto Rico, was boarded in the night by a boat from the shore; and the watch, in endeavoring to repel the persons in the boat, were stabbed in eight different places.

While we lament the untimely death of Lieut. COCKE, it becomes us to wait until our government investigates the transaction, which they will no doubt do as soon as the nature of the case will admit of, and require that satisfaction that may be due for the outrage committed. The act may be the wantoned folly of an individual—We should not therefore, condemn the authorities, until we give them a chance to explain and to make reparation. Should this not be done, the course of proceeding admits of no alternative.

FROM HAVANA.

From Captain Farrin, of the schooner General Jackson, arrived here yesterday in 11 days from Havana, we learn that it was generally expected, when he sailed, that a revolution would take place there. Business was, in consequence, at a stand. Great exertions were making to export property from the place. One commercial house had employed eight ships to carry their property to Europe. There had been several attempts at revolt, but they had been suppressed.

Capt. F. states that the pirates near Havana were more bold and desperate than ever. They were making captures daily in sight of the Moro. A French ship from Bordeaux or Havre was captured by them, and taken into a place under Point Yacco, Cuba, where her whole cargo of wine and silk goods was taken out. She was detained 14 days. The captain was obliged to ballast his ship with sand in order to get her into Havana. Part of the goods were afterwards recognived in the Havanna, the marks upon them corresponding with the invoices received. Captain Farrin saw the the pirates capture an American brig in sight of the Moro. He conversed with the captain of a Portland brig (the Mentor, he thinks) which was taken and detained ten hours by a schooner of ten guns and ninety men. The pirates threw the deck load of lumber overboard, destroyed all the nautical instruments, tore up the log-book, charts, ship's papers, and all the letters; took all the wearing apparel, and beat all hands severely.—*Balt. Am.*

From the New York American, March 29.

NEW SOUTHERN STATE.—We received this morning by the steam-boat Connecticut the Providence Patriot of yesterday, by which we find that the province of St. Salvador, composing most of the old kingdom of Guatimala, having been disappointed in an offer made to the Mexican empire of becoming incorporated with it on certain conditions, has decided to make the offer of an *union with the United States* on the principles of our constitution, on condition of being admitted on an equal footing with the other states, and the Congress of the province in their last session declare that *they will defend by the name of our government, to which they consider themselves an appendage.* We have no time to speculate on this proceeding or its consequences. The Patriot says

"The province of St. Salvador or Guatamala extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, and is situated between Mexico proper and the Republic of Columbia. It contains about 170,000 inhabitants, including one or two considerable cities; and produces in great abundance, Indian corn, cattle, cocoa, indigo, cotton, and the best indigo in the world.

Steam Boats in Italy.—The American Consul at Trieste has, it appears, established a steam-boat, called the Carolina, which performs every Monday, the voyage between that port and venice. Another called the Eridanus, performs the voyage from Venice to Pavia on the Po in 37 hours.

Mr. Charles L. Dibrell of Lynchburg is the fortunate adventurer, who has drawn the $20,000 prize in the last Maryland State Lottery. *Enq.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

CHICORY THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR WEST INDIA COFFEE.

Several specimens of Germanic, formerly called Westphalia Coffee, have been placed in my hands by an importing commercial house of this city, with a request that after a sufficient number of trials of the beverage it yields, I would give some account of the plant from the root of which it is obtained, together with an opinion of its dietetic properties and effects.

A quantity of this prepared substitute for coffee, having been introduced from the manufactories in Germany into this city, which I understood from the importers is intended to be offered for sale, it appears to me proper that the citizens who may be disposed to try, or inclined to use the beverage made from it should be acquainted with the information requested. I have, therefore, subjoined an account of the plant from which this succedaneum is prepared, after having frequently used in my family the beverage made from the specimens sent me, both alone and combined with coffee.

Germanic or Westphalia Coffee is manufactured from the root of the Cichorium Intybus, Succory, Cychory or wild succory. This plant is not a native, but has been introduced into the United States probably with grass seeds, and has become naturalized, being frequently met with along the margins of cultivated fields, and by road sides, among rubbish. In the neighbourhood of this city it is quite common, and particularly abundant on the Ridge road near town, and on the Frankford and Germantown roads. It is sometimes, but not frequently met with in the Neck, on the Lancaster Turnpike Road and other high ways. The root is perennial, shaped like a carrot or radish root. The stem is about 2 feet high, erect branched, its branches straggling, garnished with a few short leaves, those of the lower part of the stem and those proceeding from the root, being much longer, and resembling the leaves of dandelion. The flowers are bright blue, sometimes white, about the size and form of those of dandelion. The endive or winter cress sallad, of our markets (scarole or escarole of the French) is a species of the same genus to which the Cichorium Intybus belongs, and by Poiret is conjectured to be the indentical plant, varied by culture, though the endive is more generally supposed to be a distinct species original from the East Indies.

Every part of the wild succory root has a fresh and bitter taste; and in a greater degree in the wild plant, than in that subjected to cultivation. On breaking it a milky saponaceous juice exudes, which is bitter and slightly styptic—this juice seems to contain the peculiar virtues of the plant. These are said to be stomachic, stimulating, refreshing, aperient, demulcent, resolvent, deobstruent, &c. Geoffery asserts that the mild bitterness of the succory invigorates the stomach excites the appetite, aids digestion, and frequently promotes perspiration and expectoration. Murray is inclined to think it useful in emaciations, melancholy, hypocondria & consumptions. Van Swieten declares that the root of succory has extraordinary effects in visceral obstructions and the disorders which they produce. Several writers of great respectability say that hysterical females have been cured by the use of the juice of the plant, and that the decoction either with or without milk has been serviceable to melancholy hypocondriacs. Some authors pretend that the powder of the dry root acts beneficially in diseases of the skin in gout and rheumatism. The expressed juice has been medicinally employed, and it is said, often successfully in catarrhal engorgements of the lungs and in visceral derangement. United with ammonia and other stimulating articles, it has frequently been used in intermittent fevers, but it cannot be doubted that in most cases which it is believed to have cured, good effects were derived principally from the associated medicine. This opinion is supported by Alibert, who remarks in opposition to the extravagant encomiums on the virtues of succory, that they are at least problematical as regards the removal of obstructions and cure of intermittent fevers; and that he sees no good reason to assign to the plant any peculiar efficacy against certain diseases.

Chaumeton, Chamberet, and Poiret state that succory root is very much used in the north of Europe, and in France as a surrogate for coffee, and that it is used in the latter country to adulterate the coffee which is sold in power or ground in the shops: and I learn from the importers of the prepared substitute, who have requested this account that immense magazines or factories, are established in Germany, for the sole purpose of its preparation. The manufacturers collect the root towards the end of autumn, it is then cut in slices, dried, afterwards torrified and pulverised or ground. The French authors say, "it is used in infusion or decoction with water, to make a diet

…ns all the appearance and bitter-
… coffee, without possessing the
…precious qualities of that useful
…ge. But that it is nevertheless ap-
…the same uses, either alone or
…with milk or cream." They state
…is necessary to take great precution
…ping it, since, in large masses it is
…o spontaneous combustion. Mur-
…es that five houses in Augsbourg,
…consumed by a fire which had orig-
…in a magazine, in the midst of a
…quantity of this substance.

Egy…tians consumed immense
…ties of succory, and the Greeks also
… In Europe it is continually cul-
…for economical and pharmaceuti-
…poses. Cattle eat the leaves dur-
…arcity of pasture, and they never at
…me show dislike to them. It thrives
…kind of soil, and any exposure,
…g droughts, deluges of rain hail,
… It grows spontaneously, and forms an
…ent forage for cattle in the spring.
… cultivation it is bleached, like
…, by screening it from air and light,
… this state, forms an excellent and
…ful salad. Geoffrey says that in-
…tent fevers, which had resisted o-
…ans, had been cured by a free use
…cory salad.

…return to the root, as a substitute
…offee. From the preceding ac-
…s of the properties of succory, it will
…dent that it is, comparatively with
…, an inert, or at least an inactive
… And it is doubtless destitute of
…ble, heating and very stimulating
… of the favourite beverage made from
…s eds. The empyreuma, on which
…he flavour and exhilirating powers
… much of the peculiar effects of
…e depends, is wanting in the succory
…an therefore never be made to pos-
…the delicate and grateful taste of
…, while it will certainly be incapable
…ducing the same injurious effect.
…n the trials I have made of it, I be-
…as a dietetic article of family use, it
…ore healthful than rye coffee, and has
…fter and more agreeable taste; it is
… injurious to delicate constitutions
…coffee—it is less heating, more per-
…ative, less stimulating than coffee;
…through far inferior, as every substi-
…tute, to genuine coffee taken in
…eration, I yet believe the health of the
…mmunity, the female part of it especia-
…to whom there can be no doubt coffee
…be nearly injurious,) would be benefit-
… by using a moiety or two thirds of
…article, mixed with one half or one
…of genuine coffee. That it is pre-
…able to torrified rye as a succedaneum,
…lly believe. And this opinion is sup-
…ted by the sensible properties of suc-
…y root, and those preserved in the
…par'd surrogate. Under these im-
…ssions, and influenced by the opinion
…t rye coffee is, to most constitutions
…rtful, to some extremely prejudical,
…el no hesitation in recommending to
… fellow citizens the use of succory
…ee; and so favourable is my opinion
…healthfulness and economy, that it
…s my intention to propose to the honoura-
…e Secretary of the Navy, that it be
…roduced into the diet of sailors on ship-
…ard, and soldiers in marine posts. The
…no just sense of the unhealthfulness
…rye coffee, demands a word or two in
…justification, since it is so palpably op-
…sed to the prejudice and interest of a
…ge proportion of our population. It
…s grounded on the observations I have
…ade in my professional practice for some
…ars past. I have found numerous in-
…ances of distressing chotic and flatu-
…nce in delicate constitutions and sedeu-
…y persons, traceable to no other source,
…ften have appeared a short time after
…he free use of rye coffee; and which con-
…nued until I interdicted its use as a dai-
…y beverage. But I have seen other more
…is pressing affections attended, particular-
…in females, with violent habitual spasms
…produced, as I believed, by small por-
…ons of spurred rye or ergot, which had
…en mixed with the pure grain. In such
…ses I have only succeeded in procuring
…ief, by interdicting the use of the bev-
…rage. My suspicion of the presence
…ergot has arisen from an actual de-
…ection of elongated grains in masses of
…inground torrified rye, which grain ap-
…eared to be nothing more than the mer-
…ed state of the spurred or poisonous
…ain. The same thing I have observed in
…examining the heads of rye in the rye
…fields during botanical excursions. While
…I admit that great care is taken by
…the manufacturers of rye-coffee to cleanse
…the grain of extraneous substances, I still
…believe that the cockle seed and half-
…ripened grains will elude detection. I
…ing in a translation of the remarks and
…directions printed in German on the pa-
…per in which the succory coffee is enve-
…loped, with this single remark that it
…could be made either mixed with coffee
…or by itself, by pouring boiling water on
…it through a bag or strainer.

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON.

Use and qualities of this Surrogate of West India Coffee.

This elegant surrogate of coffee is very conducive to health, does not heat the blood—is not injurious to the eyes—nor does it affect the nerves, but assists digestion.

It may be drunk without any addition or with a small proportion of coffee, agreeably to the taste of the persons using it; it is prepared in the usual manner of coffee.

Directions for using the Germanic, formerly called Westphalia Coffee.

To one portion of 3 cups take of this coffee 1-4 Loth, this would be according to our weight only the eighth part of an ounce, and appears to me a great deal too little; and if you wish to have it quite similar in taste to real coffee, add 3 or 4 beans, and prepare it as usual. But even without this addition, it will be found an agreeable beverage, as in its preparation the greatest cleanliness is observed, and its component parts consist only of such things as are conducive to health, by no means injurious; and may be submitted to any medical examination.

Professor Barton's remarks will prove interesting to our readers, so for as they explain the medical qualities and effects of Chicory and of Rye, when used instead of coffee—but those who have been subscribers from the commencement of this work, will recollect that several communications commencing with one from Judge Holmes, of Winchester, in the first volume, have been published, to show, that of all substitutes for imported coffee, the root of this plant affords the best; and that it is, perhaps, yet more deserving the attention of Farmers, as food for their stock. Mr. Bellinger, recommends it as being little affected by the winter in South Carolina, and as yielding the best early pasture for sheep.—*Edit. Am. Farmer.*

MARRIED,

In Wake county, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. David Stephenson, merchant of this place, to Miss Sarah B. L. McCullers, daughter of Col. Mathew McCullers.

In Granville county, on the 5th ult. Dr. Littleton H. Coleman of Warrenton, to Miss Lucy Ann Hawkins, second daughter of the late Gov. William Hawkins.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 10.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1	1 50
Apple,	do.		45
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon, - -	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax, -	do.	30	33
Butter, - -	do	15	20
Coffee, Prime Green	do	27	28
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	26
Candles, Mould,	do		15
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton, - -	do	8	10
Corn, - -	bushel	70	75
Flaxseed, Rough,	do		
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	6 50	
Superfine,	do	7 50	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,		1
Country, -	do		50
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb.	4 50	5
Lime, - -	cask,	2	3
Molasses, -	gallon,	27	30
Porter, London,	dozen.	3 50	4
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3
Pepper, -	lb.	25	
Pimento, -	do		27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	8
Others,	do		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do		75
New-England,	do	42	45
Rice, - -	100 lb.		4
Shot, - -	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	
Common,	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf, -	lb.	18	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		85
Turks Island,	do		60
St. Ubes, &c.	do		60
Tallow, -	lb.	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 37½	1 60
Hyson, -	do	1 00	1 10
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 50	3 25
Manufactured,	do	5	20
Wheat, - -	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey, - -	gallon	38	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	3 00	4
Sicily Madeira.	do	1 [illegible]	1 25
Teneriffe,	do	1 [illegible]	1 50
Colmenar,	do	80	1
Malaga, -	do	60	75

EXCHANGE, on New-York, 60 : 5 pr. ct.
Charleston, 2 pr. ct.
U. S. BANK STOCK,

Wilmington, April 5.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 24 to 25; Tar, 1 02 to 1 05; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 45 to 2 50; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 50 to 9; Tobacco, 4 00 to 4 25; Whiskey, 35 to 37.

New Advertisements.

The Annual Meeting

of the North Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will be held at Wake Union (Southerland's Meeting House) on Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in May next.

Gurdon Robins,
Corresponding Sec'y.
April 4. 45 4t

Book of Common Prayer.

A FEW COPIES in Plain, Elegant, and Fancy Bindings, (T. & J. Swords' New York Edition,) from seventy-five cents to five dollars, just received and for sale at the POST OFFICE. April 10.

MR. PARMLY, Dentist,

LEAVES Fayetteville the 12th or 13th inst. Those who may have occasion for his professional services will please apply immediately at Mr. Cochran's Boarding House.

OF STOPPING TEETH.

The benefits of this operation are so truly important, that it is impossible to recommend it too earnestly to the public; but it is generally delayed until the teeth are so far gone that they cannot be effectually stopt;—whereas, when performed at the commencement of decay, or before the nerves are exposed, the Teeth may be preserved, not only for many years, but for the period of a long life. April 10th. 1t

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators on the estate of Catharine Williams, dec. at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Sampson, at February Term 1823, do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery; and those who are indebted to said estate would do well to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. MAXWELL, } Admrs.
CHAS. BUTLER, }
February 25 1823. 45 3t

Houses and Lots to Rent,

On Accommodating Terms.

1 House and Lot on Cool Spring street, lately occupied by Mr. Beverly Rose.

1 House and Lot on North street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Twig.

1 House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of the subscriber. JOHN MURCHISON.
April 9, 1823. 45 3t

Planter's Hotel.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm: L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants; equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every atte tion will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a Bathing Room will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

The Mansion Hotel

will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender, &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf

Sale of Pews.

ALL the Pews in the Presbyterian Church, on which payment shall not have been fully made before that time, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th April, agreeably to the terms of the original purchase.

By order of the Board,
John MacRae, Pres.
April 10. 45 2

By authority of the State of N. Carolina.

Masonic Lottery.

For the repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. III. Newbern.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
2 of	1,000	is	2,000
4 of	500	is	2,000
10 of	100	is	1,000
20 of	50	is	1,000
100 of	20	is	2,000
2000 of	5	is	10,000
2188 Prizes.			$25,000
2862 Blanks.			
5000 Tickets, at $5		-	$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way; ☞ ALL THE PRIZES FLOATING from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the completion of the drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent.

Prizes not demanded within 12 months from the date of the last days drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel. An official list of the several drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington & Washington and the Sentinel in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing; and also of its completion.

TICKETS can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book store of Mr. Hall in this place. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE,
NATH'L SMITH,
WM. S. WEBB,
T. A. PASTEUR,
LEWIS FOSCUE,
T. SPARROW, } *Managers.*

Newbern, March 1823—[45 4t—tlamtf.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Malcom Buie dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, December Term, 1822,—hereby notifies all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law or they will be barred of a recovery; and those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. Angus Taylor, who is duly authorised to settle the same and grant discharges therefor.

Neill Buie, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1823. 45 6

☞ The Drawings begin next month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5, 1823.

WE have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of Drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union. In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are dawn.*

GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendace of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	100,000 Dolls.
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
2 Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
2 Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dolls.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dolls.
6000 Prizes of	12	is	72,000 Dolls.

The whole Scheme will be completed in
TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters,* $3 00
Halves, 6 | *Eighths,* 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE

Washington Monument LOTTERY,

Commences Drawing, May 14th.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 Prize of $20 000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, and 5,000 of $10.—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters,* $2 50
Halves, 5 | *Eighths* 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, *Market Street,*
BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec—Baltimore.

DAVID ANDERSON, Jr

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice,

THAT on the first day of May next, will be Rented on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, the Turn-Pike Bridge on Lumber River, the property of William W. McFarland.

Thod. Pate,
April 3. Guardian.

Gin, Brandy, Rum, &c.

1 PIPE Holland Gin, (Wiesp)
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
1 Puncheon Old Jamaica Rum, 5th proof
2 Qr. Casks L. P. Madeira Wine
30 Tierces Jamaica Sugar,
For Sale by
McNEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 8th, 1823. 45 2w

For Sale or Lease,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

WITHIN two miles and a half of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear river, on the stage road leading to Raleigh. There is on the premises, an excellent Saw and Grist Mill, both of which have very extensive custom. There is also on the premises, a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, with Out Houses. The Mills are nearly new and in good order. The situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in the county.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to P. I. Tillinghast, Esq. in Fayetteville, or to

James Terrell,
Agent for Archibald Terrell.
April 5, 1823. 45 3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assort'd
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Take Notice,

THAT I am now imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the instance of the exectors of the estate of Robinson Mumford, dec. and that on the 19th day of April between the hours of ten and five o'clock I intend to take the benefit of the act of insolvency provided for the relief of insolvent debtors, and all my creditors are invited to attend on that day, and shew cause if any they have, why I may not avail myself of the said act.

JOHN MACDONALD.
April 9th 45 2w.

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bain to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bain is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw.

John Hollingsworth.
March 5th, 1823. 40tf

Take Notice,

THAT I am imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the suit of John G. Morris, and that on the 14th day of April, between the hours of ten and five o'clock I intend to take the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and do hereby invite all those to whom I am indebted, to attend on that day, to shew cause, if any you have, why I may not avail myself of the said act.

CHARLES HARRISON.
April 3. 1823. 44:2w.

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership in trade existing between *McLeod & Black*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Alexander McLeod, who is authorised to settle the business of the Concern.

Alexander McLeod,
Daniel Black.
Lumberton, April 2. 1823 3w.

The subscriber hereby

notifies all concerned, that he has sold his right and interest in this (the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette) printing Establishment, to A. H. Dismukes, and that the Books and Accounts of said Establishment from the 1st of May last to this day, are lodged in his hands for collection, who alone is authorised to collect and grant discharges for the same. J. SEAWELL.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1823.

FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. Molasses,
30 Bags prime Coffee,
8 Hhds. prime Sugars,
6 Qr. casks cheap Wine,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
25 Boxes northern Cider,
20 Ps. 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
10 Coil Bale Rope,
20 Boxes Window Glass,
1 Pipe Madeira Wine,
6 Bbls. Tanner's Oil.

Wanted,

25 Shares of State, or Newbern Bank Stock.

JNO. HUSKEN.
April 2, 1823. 44:2

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.
Feb. 13.—7 tf

Poetry.

From the London Courier.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Who fell at the Battle of Coruna, in Spain in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave, where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moon beam's misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,
But he lay like a warriour taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hallowed his narrow bed
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him.
But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring.
And we heard the distant random gun
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory,
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

"And Hagar sat over against him and wept."
Genesis, chap. 21.

Did not the tear in Hagar's eye,
As o'er her dying son she knelt,
In speechless, silent agony,
Show what the anxious mother felt?

And when she softly breath'd her prayer,
Her tearful eyes uprais'd to heaven,
Did not the anguish beaming there,
Show how the mother's heart was riven?

Then, when the sweetest accents fell,
The voice from Heav'n—"Thy son shall live!"
Think ye an angel's tongue could tell
The joys that bade her heart revive?

Oh there's a something in the tear,
That dims a mother's kindling eye;
A charm so fraught with love—so dear,
We weep—we know not—care not why.

Yes—if a spark was ever given
To mortals, from the fires above;
If e'er a flower that bloom'd in Heav'n—
'tis a mother's tender love.

Miscellaneous.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

This invaluable island has recently become an object of much political as well as commercial observation; but the recent report, that Great Britain has been in negotiation with Spain for its cession to her, besides being demi-officially contradicted, appears to have been one of the numerous speculations of which the newspaper soil of France and England is more prolific, than that of Cuba is of sugar and coffee. The following communication gives much information respecting Cuba, not generally known; and is from a quarter entitled to the utmost confidence.

Boston Centinel.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CENTINEL.]

Series of Observations made by an American resident in the Island of Cuba and communicated to a friend in the United States.

"Official papers are difficult of access, this will account for many inaccuracies, and false impressions, concerning the population and commerce of this Island. You will scarcely believe, that a colony in this section of whatever nation, has a less number of slaves than freemen. Such is the happy situation of Cuba. The total population is about eight hundred thousand—promiscuously settled over a surface of about six hundred miles in length, and a medium of fifty broad—all of which is arable, with the exception of a chain of mountains, through its centre, from east to west. The agricultural increase, from the great influx of foreigners, will at no distant day make even the mountains rich with their labors. The objection lies not in the soil, but in labor, over an uneven surface, contrasted with the smooth and verdant region below.—By fair estimation less than a sixth, and probably but an eighth, of this immense surface, is now cultivated; reserving for a future period ample space for the profitable employment of from six to eight millions of inhabitants.

"The population is classed as follows:—Three hundred and fifty thousand whites; two hundred and ninety thousand slaves; and one hundred and sixty thousand free people of color. The latter owe their liberty to the salutary laws of Spain, and the projectors of these laws are entitled to high commendation. Great Britain with her infinitude of charitable institutions, her philanthropic professions, and her well earned fame, for being first in the cause of humanity, has no parallel to this; and if the sin of slavery lies in the importation, she (for the supply of her colonies) inherits a proportion as ten to one over this government. Here every proprietor is obliged to register his slave, cost, description, &c. &c. The books are accessible. The slave, from habits of industry and fidelity to his master, is allowed perquisites (a custom of long standing) in a few years, he tenders to his master the amount of his cost, with the addition of five per cent. interest, and he is free. If he is a father, his children are (by law) appraised, and they share his liberty. The slave trade terminated by law, in the Spanish colonies, in the year 1821.

"The first commerce of the Island of Cuba, was conducted by whites from Old Spain.—They formed settlements from East to West, and from North to South; establishing villages on either sea board. Their progress was slow as to cultivation. Towards the close of the last century, sugar become an article of considerable export. "Not until the year 1796, was there more than eight or ten Coffee Estates. The number now exceeds eight hundred. Of sugar there are seven hundred; twelve hundred grazing farms; eighteen hundred cultivated farms; seventeen hundred tobacco fields; thirty-three distilleries; 3 foundries for brass and copper; one hundred kilns for tile; besides mills for various purposes."

"The great advances of this Island may be said to have begun about the year 1809; then its commerce was open to all nations.—Since which its rapid increase defies calculation. The Island owes its present prosperity to the great influx of foreigners, of which the United States claim the greatest proportion.—Her citizens are to be found here as Merchants, Agriculturalists, Artizans, Mechanics, and a numerous body who itinerate to and from the Island. Of the class termed agriculturalists, the vicinity of Matanzas alone furnishes between forty and fifty, who cultivate nearly as many plantations, which are valued at no less than three millions of dollars, the total. In the district of Havana there may be found a much larger number of subjects belonging to the United States. There are besides many who reside remote from these districts who are not included.

"The political government is vested in a Captain General, or Governor. The Ecclesiastical in an Arch Bishop. The Civil has its authorities subordinate to neither Abuses, such as unlawful exactions, want of good faith, and numerous evils (the common result in all governments where the fees of office exceed the labor) are too often found here. A radical change in the judiciary department may be soon looked for under the more salutary and enlightened administration of the Cortes. There appears also a want of energy, more, than of will, on the part of the military to suppress grievances, which not only deeply affects the interest and character of the people here, but serves as a terror to all who approach the coast. There is no word in the Spanish vocabulary as much used as *poco a poco* (by degrees) & none so rigidly adhered to in practice. *Methodo* (regularity) is another, but too often the arm of the law, relaxes in energy, by *systematic order* and the offender escapes from the scaffold unpunished. As the population increases, there will be a proportionate increase of the Canaille, in which vice will find its votaries; a government of more energy will be required; the people will demand it; and although the coast is now infested by sea robbers, it is believed, (that by the aid of foreign fleets) the evil will be done away; and once done away the authorities will then keep them in better subjection.

"The people of the Island are very submissive to its political government. I will not say they are more so than comports with their interest. The standard of rebellion has never shown itself here;—the interest of every man (a few soldiers excepted) is mutual; the basis of which is the political basis of all countries, I mean the soil. If we admit this to be no ways paradoxical, with a population so numerous; a treasury of not far from five millions of dollars annual receipts, and capable of being doubled, (for a Planter pays no taxes at this time) remote from its imbecile parent, and at the threshold of a strong maritime power; whose interest and approximation, to say the least, would secure many advantages. With such considerations, I believe that if any other liberty was wished for, over what they now enjoy, it is within their power to control it.—But at present there is no possible recompense; and so long as the parent country continues to accede to every petition to promote the views and interest of the Island, no better state of things could be required. To show the boldness of a deputy to the Cortes, who represented the Island.—He observed before the National Body, (when alluding to the application of the Tariff to Cuba) that if such measures were adhered to, the Island would be lost to the mother country. "They require," says the Deputy, "the entire abrogation of the prohibitive laws, as regards the trade of Cuba; it is for the interest of the Spanish Monarchy at large, that we should be subject to no commercial restrictions."

"The land is apportioned off in circles, touching each other:—The *radius* of one is three, and of the other four miles. The intervening space is imperatively the King's property.—There are two ways of possessing the former—either to purchase a fee simple title, or an unredeemed privilege; the latter is much to be preferred, for one of a small capital, as he reserves his means for other purposes, by paying only *five per cent.* on the valuation, with a small douceur to the seller. Property held in this way is incontestible.

"The revenue is derived principally from imports, and varies from four and a half to five and a half millions of dollars, all of which is expended here. A very small specific duty is also laid on exports. It is hardly possible to estimate with exactness the amount of produce exported, as the Custom House records are far from being correct, owing to the want of fidelity on the part of the officers of that department. Annual returns are however made; the amount nevertheless may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars. The produce is conveyed to every section of Europe and America, by their respective flags. The United States have by far the greatest proportion of the carrying trade; and the number of voyages made under her flag to the different ports in the island, is not far from one thousand annually. Their cargoes outward consist of boards, scantling, frames, brick, shingles, nails, and many kinds of hard ware, boards for sugar boxes, hoop poles, casks for molasses, boilers for sugar works with iron appendages, mills for coffee, carriages, carts, horses, oxen, sheep, hogs, machinery of various kinds house furniture, beef, pork, butter, lard, fish, (pickled and dried,) flour, rice, cider, apples, potatoes, onions, tobacco, gin, whiskey, soap, candles, ploughs and other implements of husbandry, besides a variety of manufactured goods, domestic and foreign.

"If *Cuba* is allowed a continuation of her present prosperity her products must double in a few years. Her intercourse with the U. S. (from the sketch above given (may be considered as mutually advantageous; and the importance of it in a commercial sense must be obvious to each nation. The example of the British government towards her colonies, their languishing, and I may say, insolvent condition, will serve, I trust, as a warning to the parent of these. Spain, however, has no Eastern possessions to require her attention, to which may be attributed the bankrupt state of the British colonies in the West. How long Cuba is to repose in the lap of Peace and Plenty—in this enjoyment of her overflowing cup of prosperity, will depend more on the *external*, than internal incitement.—I have said before, she wants no political change. She has pursued one steady course—a course of self-aggrandizement; her ports have been as a repository for Spain to carry on her intestine wars in the South; and have never been convulsed by civiled discord. It is her interest to keep aloof from such scenes. If the tide of rebellion, which has swept nearly the whole surface of South America, and subjugated the Royal authority, should terminate in governments of strength and enterprize, those governments that are nearest may require that the Island be severed from Spanish authority, and oblige it to be an integral part of their Republic, or a Republic of itself. Such an event, however, may not be looked for until they become far more formidable in their naval force than they are at present.

"The possession of this island, by *Great Britain*, has of late been a theme of great observation, and to that nation a subject of great interest. Well might she exult at an accession of such importance. It is not the possession merely of an extensive territory, of a salubrious climate, and of a soil unparalleled for tillage; but the primary consideration is its locality; and every nerve will be strung, every ingenuity practised, to gain this favorite object. The United States must view such a change as highly detrimental to her interest. It will not only exclude her ships, her produce, her subjects, from participating in the commerce of the island, but it is the key to many important commmercial ports, West und South of this; and that which is of much greater importance, it is virtually a rampart, that overlooks a surface of several hundred miles of American territory; a part of which has already grown into great consequence; and their enterprizing subjects are making rapid improvemnts in the other. Cuba, in the possession of Great Britain, will become in a few years an exceedingly rich colony; and an immense mart will be open to *her* commerce *exclusively*—Should this be the case, and hostilities again take place between the United States and that nation, her advantages here are incalculable. With a powerful marine, they would sweep the coast on either side. Key West, or Thompson's Island, as also every other spot of American territory, that may be fortified, bounding the sea board, will serve as little or no protection whatever to our commerce; every fortress must yield to such superior advantages. and this inevitably must be the case, if Great Britain possesses the island."

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The attention of the officers of our navy to the arts, sciences, improvements, valuable products and curiosities of the different parts of the world which they visit, has often been mentioned with the approbation that it deserves. It seems as if they generally felt themselves bound to bring home something that might gratify or benefit their fellow citizens. A late instance is thus noticed in our Baltimore papers—

"Captain *C. G. Ridgely* has presented to the university of Maryland, for the museum, a collection of minerals, formed during his late visit to South America, and which includes several of the most interesting productions of Peru and Chili, principally from their gold and silver mines. Capt. H. has also presented, with other general curiosities, a couple of specimens of earthern ware, found near the tombs of the Incas, which shew that considerable skill in the art of pottery existed among the ancient Peruvians. These specimens, when compared with the fragments of similar works found in the western states may, possibly, throw some light on the probable history of the civilized tribes who appear once to have inhabited that portion of our continent."

From Sturme's Reflections.

THE FEAR OF APPARITIONS.

During the long dark nights of winter many people are troubled with a ridiculous fear of apparitions. At the period when the natural imbecility of man was more a prey to superstition than it is in this more enlightened age, such idle fears were less reprehensible, because they were imbibed in childhood and communicated through the impressive medium of religion. But that such notions should still disgrace an intellectual people is remarkable. It shows how ready the invention of man is to be employed in conjuring up monsters, and in tormenting himself, as if there were not already enough of real evils to afflict him, he creates imaginary ones and becomes wretched because he thinks he is so. How wretched is the miser through his fear of thieves—the misanthrope, from his doubt and mistrust of all who surround him—and the discontented man, from dissatisfaction with his condition, and anxiety for the future! Hence let us learn to guard against the illusions of the imagination, which not only during the night presents spectres to our view, but also, in the day time, often deceives us by painting vice in alluring forms and attracting colors. Happy should we be if we were as eager to fly from the temptations to evil as we are from the imaginary terrors of an apparition.

Whence is it that some people, whose courage in real danger never shrinks, are violently affected by these chimeras? It is because their imagination clothes its objects in colors much more glowing than they really possess, and in this case being perverted before reason can operate, terror has completely possessed the mind. Admitting the existence of spectres, why should the return of one from the dead, so horribly shake our nature when we live in the certainty of being one day transported into a world of incorporeal beings? Though we are convinced that every moment brings us nearer to the presence of the eternal God, we feel no fear from such a conviction; yet were an apparition at midnight to interrupt our repose and announce the decree that we must soon follow it to an unknown country; the boldest among us would feel an emotion of terror, and await the event with the utmost fortune of suspense. Yet we regard not the voice of the Most High which cries, 'Prepare, O Israel, to meet thy God!' Let us not give up our minds to unnecessary alarms, but rather fear that Being at whose coming the hearts of the bravest would be appalled, and the wicked shall call upon the mountains to hide and the hills to cover them. Fear to do that which is contrary to the will of God, and you may banish every other fear, and sing with David, "The Lord is my light, whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my soul, of whom shall I be afraid?"

Newburg Letters.—It appears from the U. States Magazine, published in New York, and from the American of that city, that General John Armstrong has avowed himself to have been the author of the famous Newburg Letters, addressed to the American army at the close of the Revolutionary war. He states that "they were written by himself at the solicitation of his friends, and as the chosen organ to express the sentiments of the officers of the army." He also declares that "they were only an honest and manly, though perhaps indiscreet, endeavor to support public credit, and do justice to a long suffering, patient and gallant soldiery."

The following fact, (says the London Globe) among the singular events of the present day, deserves especial notice. One of the Missionaries, from the American Board of Missions, was at Jerusalem in January last, distributing the Holy Scriptures, and useful tracts. A Christian Missionary, from a part of the world unknown to exist by the first preachers of the Gospel, is now re-kindling the light of their holy doctrines in the very place from which it first emenated! This is news indeed.

As an evidence of the hardness of the times, the Georgetown Metropolitan mentions the fact, that there have been *fourteen hundred* applications for the office of clerk, made vacant by the death of the old incumbent.

Among the anecdotes which Simond in his Travels in Switzerland, gathered at Ferney, the former residence of Voltiare, is the following

"A quaker from Philadelphia, called Claude Gay, travelling in Europe, stayed some time at Geneva; he was known as the author of some theological works, and liked for his good sense, moderation, and simplicity. Voltaire heard of him, his curiosity was excited, and he desired to see him.—The quaker felt great reluctance, but suffered himself at last to be carried to Ferney, Voltaire having promised beforehand to his friends that he would say nothing that could give offence. At first he was delighted with the tall, straight, handsome quaker, his broad brimmed hat, and plain drab suit of clothes, the mild and serene expression of his countenance; and the dinner promised to go off very well; yet he soon took notice of the great sobriety of his guest and made jokes, to which he received grave and modest answers.

The patriarchs, and the first inhabitants of earth were next alluded to; by and by, he began to sneer at the historical proof of Revelation; but Claude was not to be driven away from his grounds, and while examining these proofs, and arguing upon them rationally, he overlooked the light attacks of his adversary when not to the point, appeared insensible to his sarcasms and his wit, and remained always cool and always serious. Voltaire's vivacity at last turned to downright anger; his eyes flashed fire whenever they met the benign & placid countenance of the quaker, and the dispute went at last so far, that the latter, getting up, said, Friend Voltaire! perhaps thou mayest come to understand these matters rightly; in the mean time finding I can do thee no good, I leave thee, and so far thee well!' So saying, he went away on foot, notwithstanding all entreaties, back again to Geneva, leaving the whole company in consternation."

RUSTIC FELICITY.

Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labor. Look into his dwelling, where the scene of every man's happiness chiefly lies; he has the same domestic endearments, as much joy and comfort in his children and as flattering hopes of their doing well, to enliven his hours and gladden his heart, as you would conceive in the most affluent station. And I make no doubt, in general, but if the true account of his joys and sufferings were to be balanced with those of his betters, that the upshot would prove to be little more than this; that the rich man had the most meat but the poor man the better stomach; the one had more able physicians to attend and set him to rights; the other more health and soundness in his bones and less occasion for their help; that after these two articles betwixt them were balanced, in all others they stand upon a level; that the sun shines as warm, the air blows as fresh, and the earth breathes as fragrant upon the one as the other; and they have an equal share in all the beauties and real benefits of nature.—*Sterne.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The New Penitentiary.—The outer walls of this immense structure will enclose eleven acres of ground. In front will be a building containing rooms for sick convicts, and for the accommodation of officers of the institution, together with apartments for cooking and doing the other necessary work of the establishment. The interior, intended for the abode of the prisoners, will be kept entirely private. From a small circular building in the centre, five corridors will diverge, on each side of which will be cells, amounting in all to nearly three hundred. Each cell is intended for the abode of one prisoner only and will have a small yard in the rear. One of the Keepers, taking post in the centre building can command a view of all the passages. For futher security, speaking boxes will be placed on the walls, and a cuple of men will be placed on the walls, and a couple of men there keep guard, thus overlooking the whole establishment.

This statement, short as it is, will suffice to show that the New Penitentiary promises greater advantages than any which has yet been built in any country, and this is the object we have in view. Security to the public, solitary confinement of the prisoners, convenience of watching, of feeding, and of attending to them in other ways, will all be attained. The most excellent prison discipline can be introduced, and criminals treated with severity without cruelty. No conspiracies can be entered into by the convicts—the public can sleep under no dread of a lawless band breaking out of this Penitentiary to lay the city in ashes—the novice in crime will not here be associated with the adept in iniquity,—each being kept ignorant of the inhabitants of the adjoining cells, the inmates of this mansion, will not, when set free again into society, know where to find fit accomplices for the achievement of their villainous projects.

From the Charleston Courier.

Translated from "L'Histoire des Celebres."

THE POET'S DOG.

The manner in which Pope, the greatest of English Poets, was preserved by the uncommon sagacity of his dog, was truly remarkable. The animal who was called Marquis could never agree with a favorite servant of this illustrious writer; he constantly growled when near him, and would even show his teeth whenever the servant approached. Although the English Poet was singularly attached to this dog (who was a spaniel of the largest species) yet on account of his extreme neatness, which he pushed almost to excess, he would never allow him to remain in his chamber. Nevertheless, in spite of the most positive orders, the spaniel would frequently sneak towards evening into the apartment of his master, and would not be driven from it without the greatest difficulty. One evening having slipped very softly in, without being perceived, this animal placed himself under the bed of his master and remained there scarcely breathing. Towards morning, the servant rushed hastily into the chamber of Pope. At this moment, the faithful dog suddenly left his post, and leaped on the villain, who was armed with a pistol. The Poet started from his sleep—he threw open the window to call for assistance, and behold the two highwaymen, who had been introduced by his servant into the garden of his villa for the purpose of robbing him of his most valuable possessions, after having assassinated him.—Disconcerted by his unforeseen accident, the robbers hesitated a moment and then took to flight. The servant thus betrayed by the watchful dog, was sentenced to forfeit his life. How powerful the instinct of this faithful animal, by whose astonishing sagacity was thus preserved the life of a man of whose fame England may justly be proud.

The same dog, shortly after this singular event, exhibited another proof of his remarkable instinct.—Pope, reposing one afternoon in a little wood, about three leagues distant from his house, lost a watch of immense value. On returning home the Poet wished to know the hour and found his watch was not in his fob. Two or three nights had elapsed, and a violent storm was just commencing. The master called his dog, and making a sign which Marquis very well understood, he said, "I have lost my watch, go look for it." At these words Marquis departed, quick as the flash which lights his steps, and repaired no doubt to every spot at which his master had stopped. It so happened that the poor animal was so long occupied in the search as to create great anxiety for midnight had arrived and he had not returned. What was the astonishment of Pope, when on rising in the morning, he opened his chamber door and there beheld his faithful messenger laying quietly and holding in his mouth the splendid jewel with which he had returned perfectly uninjured, and which was the more highly valued by the Poet, as it had been presented him by the Queen of England.

Porter House.

THE Subscriber having succeeded to the Porter House over John M. Robbin, Esq'rs Store, solicits gentlemen to call, where they will find the Bar well attended, and suppled with good Liquors, Wines, Crackers, Beef and Segars.

H. MILLER

April 2.